

these veins are yellowish brown. The wings of *S. rhododendri* have a single brownish band running across the basal third of the wing; in *S. takeyai* there are black bands running across the basal and apical thirds of the wing and these bands are broadly joined along the hind wing margin. The central area of the pronotum is black in *S. takeyai* but brown in *S. rhododendri*. Adults of *S. rhododendri* occur in midsummer and it is unusual to find any adults alive beyond the autumn. Both species are recorded as overwintering as eggs in the mid-rib of the leaves. However, adults and nymphs of *S. takeyai* have been found at Savill Garden during the winter months of December and January and the biology of this pest in Britain is unclear.

In conclusion, *S. takeyai* is recorded as the most serious pest of *P. japonica* in the USA and it also attacks other common and commercially valuable ericaceous ornamental plants, such as *Lyonia* and *Rhododendron*, which are widely grown in Britain. Susceptible plants can suffer leaf loss and the yellowing of the foliage lowers the aesthetic appearance of ornamental plants, thereby reducing their quality and value. Any suspected cases of non-indigenous lace bugs on imported plants should be notified to the local PHSI office or the PHSI HQ, York (Telephone: 01904 455174).

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

***Scythris inspersella* (Hübner) (Lepidoptera: Scythrididae): a new species in Yorkshire.** A single specimen of this species was found at Allertorpe Wood (SE 760 480) in East Yorkshire on 31 July 2001. It has since been verified by H. E. Beaumont, Yorkshire Naturalists' Union microlepidoptera recorder. According to (Emmet & Langmaid, 2002) *S. inspersella* has been found in Britain to date only from North West Norfolk, more than 140 miles away. Allertorpe Wood, owned by the Forestry Commission, is characterised by coniferous plantation with wide dry rides and the moth's food plant rosebay willowherb *Chamerium angustifolium* (L.) Holub (Onagraceae) is plentiful. Given that the moth feeds on a widespread plant, it is surprising that no other records exist.—Dr David Chesmore, 39 Hawthorn Drive, Holme on Spalding Moor, York, YO43 4HX

REFERENCE

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